

Martial law lifted in Karachi

KARACHI, June 7 (R). — The Pakistani government today announced that martial law in three major cities was being lifted, as talks with the opposition made progress towards a settlement over the protracted political crisis. The government, in a joint statement with the opposition, said martial law would end immediately in Karachi, Hyderabad and Lahore. The statement indicated that the two sides were close to a basic agreement on one of two formulae presented by the government yesterday to resolve the crisis. It said a joint sub-committee had been set up to look into a possible agreement, and full scale talks between the government and the opposition would take place Thursday.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Volume 2, Number 470

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1977 — JAMADI AL AKHERA 21, 1397

U.S. warns against oil rise

WASHINGTON, June 7 (R). — The White House said today that it hoped Saudi Arabia would hold its oil prices despite a report that it was considering an increase. The report, in the usually well-informed Middle East Economic Survey, said Saudi Arabia would raise oil prices by five per cent next month to end a split in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Well-informed sources in Jeddah yesterday described the report as "highly unlikely". Press Secretary Jody Powell noted that President Carter had said Saudi Arabia acted responsibly when, along with the United Arab Emirates, it decided to raise its oil prices only five per cent this year. (See story page 4)

Press reports in Beirut say

Arab peace-keeping forces will be allowed into Palestinian camps

BEIRUT, June 7 (R). — Troops of the main Syrian peace-keeping force in Lebanon will be allowed into Palestinian camps here as part of a new agreement between the Palestinian leaders and Syria, the newspaper Al Sharq said today.

The pro-Syrian newspaper said the agreement concerns implementation of a controversial 1969 accord reached in Cairo governing the activities of Palestinian commandos in Lebanon.

How the Cairo accord should be implemented has been one of the thorniest issues since the Lebanese civil war, with rightwing Lebanese leaders long hostile to the commandos accusing them of violating its provisions.

Quoting informed political sources, Al Sharq said implementation of the 1969 accord would be "in accordance with a new amended formula after Syria took upon itself the question of resolving the problem."

According to press reports here, differences between Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian commando movement centre on how many armed men the Palestinians can keep in their camps and how the camps themselves can be protected from Israeli attack.

Al Sharq said the new agreement between the Palestinians and Syria stipulated that peace-keeping troops which entered the camps could remain there after the Lebanese army, which split into factions in the civil war, was reorganised.

The paper also said that if the mandate of the 30,000-strong Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon was ended "these forces (in the camps) will remain to supervise the implementation of the Cairo agreement and coordinate Lebanese-commando relations."

Another Lebanese paper, the left-leaning Al Safir, said Syria had succeeded in solving the problem of protecting the camps by providing such protection itself, with the agree-

ment of the Palestinians.

Meanwhile, political circles here said the Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, was expected to arrive in Beirut tomorrow for a meeting with President Elias Sarkis.

Mr. Khaddam will discuss an agenda for an expected summit meeting later this month between President Sarkis and Syrian President Hafez Assad, according to press reports.

Newspapers here said the meeting might be held either in Shtaura, near the Lebanese-Syrian border, or in Damascus.

In Sidon local residents said today that South Lebanese border villages held by Palestinians and leftists today came under Israeli and rightist artillery fire.

They said the Palestinian-leftist stronghold of Nabatiyah and the surrounding villages had been the target of shelling since early in the morning.

Reports said crops and buildings in Nabatiyah were heavily damaged and at least five people were wounded in Amn-

on. Villages in the Nabatiyah area were reported to have been shelled by the rightists and Israelis on Sunday night and early yesterday.

Local residents said the gunners were aiming at the main roads, forests and fields.

A feud between rival Palestinian factions meanwhile intensified today with an ultimatum from the pro-Syrian Saiga commando organisation.

Palestinian sources said the Saiga had warned Rejection Front members that unless its men were allowed to enter the southern port town of Tyre by 9 p.m. on Thursday, it would resort to its "own means" to enter the town.

There have been several recent clashes between Saiga and commando groups opposed to a negotiated Middle East settlement.

Five people were killed in the latest incident yesterday.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal at Al Hashimeyah Palace Tuesday. (JNA photo).

On last leg of tour Prince Saud delivers message to King Hussein

AMMAN (JNA). — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal left here today to his country ending his tour in the Arab states bordering Israel.

Earlier in the day the Saudi prince was received by His Majesty King Hussein at Al Hashimeyah Palace. The prince delivered a message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia on current Arab situation and the outcome of the Saudi Crown Prince Fahd visit to the United States and some European countries.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Mohammed, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The Saudi prince had lunch with his Majesty the King.

Upon his arrival from Damascus on the last leg of his

Arafat visits Senegal

DAKAR, June 7 (R). — The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasser Arafat, here on a two-day official visit, said he wished to thank Senegal for the support it was giving his organisation.

Addressing President Leopold Sedar Senghor at a banquet last night, Mr. Arafat said: "I have come to express to you our deep gratitude and to have talks with your government to strengthen the links between the Palestinian and Senegalese peoples."

President Senghor said Senegal was supporting the Arab cause "and that of the Palestinians in particular." He noted that Dakar was the first capital in black Africa to house a PLO office.

Israel arrests West Bank visitors from Gulf states

AMMAN (JNA). — Reports reaching here from the occupied West Bank disclosed that the Zionist occupation authorities had arrested a number of young men working in the Arab Gulf upon their return home to spend their summer vacation among their families.

The reports added that the military authorities had subjected the detainees to intimidation and maltreatment which prompted their families to protest against such arbitrary measures.

Unganda was not the only power facing the conference. The Seychelles coup on Sunday left commonwealth officials undecided on who should represent the Indian Ocean nation.

Deposed President James Mancham, now in London, said he should still be his country's chief delegate. But the Seychelles' new leader, Albert Rene, said the country should be represented by its high commissioner in London, Georges Rasool.

tour the Saudi prince spoke to reporters and said that the current phase through which the Arab World was passing demanded cooperation and stronger solidarity among the Arab states.

Prince Saud has already delivered messages to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez Assad of Syria.

President Sadat and His Majesty King Hussein met President Carter in Washington earlier this year and President Assad had talks with the U.S. President in Geneva last month.

ties under Israeli occupation and decide whether to set up an Arab institute for urban development.

The institute would finance economic and social projects in towns that belonged to the organisation.

Delegates were also expected to tackle the issue of rural depopulation.

The Organisation of Arab Cities was founded in 1967 with a meeting in Kuwait.

He said Israeli authorities had moved 142,000 Jews into the Arab sector of Jerusalem since they took it over.

Mr. Al Khatib declared that Israel's probable next Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose rightwing Likud Party won last month's general election, had no intention of evacuating Arab territory occupied by the Israelis since the 1967 June war.

"The election of blood-thirsty Begin to the Israeli government is merely a further challenge thrown by the Zionist state in the face of the free world," he said.

The conference, due to continue until Saturday, will discuss the problem of Arab cities under Israeli occupation.

During his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the Egyptian minister is expected to raise the very issues which led to the break -- the resumption of Soviet arms supplies to Egypt and the rescheduling of Cairo's debts to Moscow.

Russia, for its part, is clearly anxious to achieve some normalisation of relations to ease the way towards a reconvening of the Geneva Middle East

peace conference, a mainstay of Kremlin policy in the region.

According to Western diplomatic analysts, the meeting reflects a shifting focus in Moscow's attempts to reconvene the Geneva talks, of which the Soviet Union is co-chairman with the United States.

Since the break with Egypt, the Soviet Union has stepped up its efforts to woo two other Arab states -- Libya and Iraq -- who have opposed the conference and any dialogue with Israel.

But despite visits to Moscow by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi and powerful Iraqi politician Saddam Hussein, the two states have apparently not softened their hostile line on the Geneva talks.

Western analysts believe this has underlined the need for Moscow to reach some sort of agreement with Egypt, which has the largest army in the Middle East and whose role would be central to a future settlement.

The point was apparently driven home when the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, Mikhail Sytenko, returned to Moscow last February after touring Arab capitals including Cairo. He tried to sound out Arab opinion on Soviet initiatives for achieving a Middle East settlement.

Soon after Mr. Sytenko's trip, which coincided with a tour of the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Soviet press attacks against Cairo appeared to slacken off.

Mr. Gromyko made an attempt to ease the strained relations last October with a meeting in Sofia, but the meeting evidently ended in failure and relations reached a new low.

This week's Gromyko-Fahmi meeting looks set to be as tough as the one in October, analysts said.

Begin asked to form new Israeli cabinet

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 7 (R). — Rightwing leader Menachem Begin was officially entrusted today with the formation of a new Israeli cabinet and he immediately renewed his call to the defeated Labour Party to join him in a national coalition.

Mr. Begin, who heads the Likud bloc, said he would meet Labour leader Shimon Peres on Thursday to renew personally the call for a national coalition cabinet. The Labourites turned down soon after Mr. Begin first made the offer on election night.

The Likud leader was also meeting Prof. Yigael Yadin, who heads the reformist Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), for coalition negotiations later today.

After receiving the mandate from President Ephraim Katzir to form a new administration, Mr. Begin said Israel "was faced with very grave problems, both internally and externally, and that it would be in this crucial period that the country have a national unity government."

The Likud leader stressed his movement and the Labourites were in agreement on several crucial foreign policy points, including opposition to the setting up of a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip to be headed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

He said both Likud and Labour also rejected the notion of an Israeli withdrawal to the exact ceasefire lines which existed between Israel and its Arab neighbours before the June 1967 six-day war.

"And we are for the unconditional rejection of any participation of the so-called PLO

in inter-state negotiations," Mr. Begin added.

He admitted, however, serious differences remained between Likud and Labour but said "very serious national issues do unite us."

The main difference with Labour lies in Likud's refusal to withdraw from the occupied West Bank which it considers part of Israel. Labour favours territorial compromise on all fronts proportionate to Arab readiness to full peace with Israel.

Prof. Yadin's newly formed DMC also has ideas parallel to those of Labour on the subject of the West Bank and could come up with counter-proposals for a compromise coalition platform, political sources said.

Many observers said there were both practical and psychological reasons for the renewed coalition call, with the main practical motive being the Labour's control over trade unions while in opposition could paralyse Likud domestic policies.

Mr. Begin's public utterances also nearly always include impassioned pleas "for the unity of the Jewish people."

Mr. Begin later prayed at the Wailing Wall in the occupied east sector of the city. Afterward, he was scheduled to ask for the blessing of Rabbi Yehuda Hacohen Kook, religious mentor of the Gush Emumim group advocating unrestricted Israeli settlement of the Arab West Bank.

These companies have submitted documents proving they stopped dealing with Israel and showed their willingness to start business in the Arab World," he added.

Under the boycott rules, foreign companies are given up to six months to comply with a request to stop dealing with Israel. If they decline, they are blacklisted and banned from operating in Arab countries.

Mr. Mahgoub did not name the firms that will be removed or blacklisted but said they include companies, banks and organisations.

Iraq, according to the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) has prepared several proposals for tightening the economic boycott against Israel. It did not elaborate.

Arab industrial, agricultural and commerce houses in a meeting last month in Damascus, Syria, unanimously decided to "boycott all products of countries that issued laws against the boycott Bureau regulations," MENA reported.

The meeting also decided these products should be replaced from other countries that comply with the regulations, namely Japan and West European countries, MENA added.

He admitted the proposed new regulations were prompted by a recent U.S. bill banning U.S. firms from cooperating with the Arab trade boycott.

He said Arab countries will try to persuade the U.S. administration to make the bill "more flexible" before becoming a law, or drop it if possible.

Mr. Mahgoub, however, said "the bureau will adopt counter-measures to face the American move."

"The new measures will make the Arab position more firm to foil any attempt aimed at weakening the Arab boycott against Israel," he added.

Mr. Mahgoub said "Zionists were also trying to persuade Britain and Canada to issue regulations similar to the American bill."

"The proposed Arab regulations will put an end to all

Arab Boycott Bureau holds conference today

CAIRO, June 6 (R). — The Arab League Bureau for Boycotting Israel will start tomorrow a 10-day conference to set up new regulations aimed at tightening economic boycott against Israel, Arab League officials said.

The conference which will be held in Alexandria will also blacklist or remove from its list more than 100 foreign firms, the officials added.

Arab Boycott Commissioner General Mahgoub told reporters "it was necessary to introduce new regulations to make the boycott more effective."

He admitted the proposed new regulations were prompted by a recent U.S. bill banning U.S. firms from cooperating with the Arab trade boycott.

He said Arab countries will try to persuade the U.S. administration to make the bill "more flexible" before becoming a law, or drop it if possible.

Mr. Mahgoub, however, said "the bureau will adopt counter-measures to face the American move."

"The new measures will make the Arab position more firm to foil any attempt aimed at weakening the Arab boycott against Israel," he added.

Mr. Mahgoub said "Zionists were also trying to persuade Britain and Canada to issue regulations similar to the American bill."

"The proposed Arab regulations will put an end to all

Fahmi flies to Moscow to discuss strained relations

MOSCOW, June 7 (R). — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi flies to the Soviet Union tomorrow on a delicate mission aimed at patching up the troubled relations between Cairo and Moscow.

The two-day official visit will be Mr. Fahmi's first to the Soviet capital since President Anwar Sadat tore up a friendship treaty with Moscow 17 months ago -- a move which severely strained links between the two powers.

During his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the Egyptian minister is expected to raise the very issues which led to the break -- the resumption of Soviet arms supplies to Egypt and the rescheduling of Cairo's debts to Moscow.

Russia, for its part, is clearly anxious to achieve some normalisation of relations to ease the way towards a reconvening of the Geneva Middle East

peace conference, a mainstay of Kremlin policy in the region.

According to Western diplomatic analysts, the meeting reflects a shifting focus in Moscow's attempts to reconvene the Geneva talks, of which the Soviet Union is co-chairman with the United States.

Since the break with Egypt, the Soviet Union has stepped up its efforts to woo two other Arab states -- Libya and Iraq -- who have opposed the conference and any dialogue with Israel.

But despite visits to Moscow by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi and powerful Iraqi politician Saddam Hussein, the two states have apparently not softened their hostile line on the Geneva talks.

Western analysts believe this has underlined the need for Moscow to reach some sort of agreement with Egypt, which has the largest army in the Middle East and whose role would be central to a future settlement.

The point was apparently driven home when the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, Mikhail Sytenko, returned to Moscow last February after touring Arab capitals including Cairo. He tried to sound out Arab opinion on Soviet initiatives for achieving a Middle East settlement.

Soon after Mr. Sytenko's trip, which coincided with a tour of the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Soviet press attacks against Cairo appeared to slacken off.

Mr. Gromyko made an attempt to ease the strained relations last October with a meeting in Sofia, but the meeting evidently ended in failure and relations reached a new low.

This week's Gromyko-Fahmi meeting looks set to be as tough as the one in October, analysts said.

Rhodesia warns Zambia over guerrilla attacks

SALISBURY, June 7 (AFP). — Rhodesia today retaliated to a weekend rocket attack against a Kariba township with a reminder to Zambia that it still drew on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme for much of its power supplies.

The statement by Combined Operations Minister Roger Hawkins said the Zambian government should bear in mind its reliance on Kariba power. The power station was situated on the Rhodesian bank, the "very place which she has so provocatively attacked," Mr. Hawkins said.

Mr. Hawkins said there was no similarity between Rhodesia's own raids into Mozambique which, he said, were directed against guerrilla camps and armaments dumps and the rocket attack on Kariba.

"The indiscriminate attack from Zambia was completely unprovoked and was nothing less than a criminal act of aggression against black and white civilians as well as foreign tourists," the Rhodesian minister said. "The use of missiles, not men, does not detract from the gravity of the attack."

Latest Turkish election returns show slowdown in Ecevit's advance

ANKARA, June 7 (AFP). — The Republican Peoples Party (RPP) claim to form Turkey's next government came under attack here today, as latest general election returns showed a slowdown in the social Democratic Party's advance.

RPP chief Bulent Ecevit said yesterday his party would win 222 seats, but today RPP headquarters revised this downward to 216, a figure contested by RPP opponents.

Outgoing Prime Minister Suileyman Demirel, head of the Justice Party, said that the RPP would not form the next government.

"The right won 58 per cent

of the votes," he said. "The nation did not therefore elect the left to power."

Mr. Demirel said that for Mr. Ecevit to form a minority government would be a "power takeover."

In RPP headquarters, there was less exuberance today than yesterday. Party sources did not rule out an RPP coalition with the Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP), but said Mr. Ecevit would do all he could to avoid this.

The NSP Party newspaper Milli Gazete today ran an article bannerlined "Ecevit to form government," with beside the article a photograph of NSP chief Necmettin Erbakan.

Mr. Ecevit will be prime minister and only a new coalition can help Turkey, the article said.

According to rumor, a half-dozen NSP deputies will affiliate with the RPP to help the formation of a new government, with the support of the independents.

Everything depends on the final official results, which will not yet be known for a day or two. Latest unofficial results give the RPP 213 seats, the Justice Party 188, and the NSP 25, with the independents, among the other groups, winning four seats.

When final results are known, Mr. Demirel will have to resign and Mr. Ecevit, as head of the party with the most seats, will be named prime minister. If he does not succeed in forming a government, Mr. Demirel, as head of the runner-up party, will be asked to assume the task.

In any event, most observers here believe that Mr. Erbakan will play a key role in the next government.

According to an interview published in the weekly Die Zeit in Hamburg, Bulent Ecevit sees solving the Cyprus question as Turkey's most important foreign-policy task.

Mr. Ecevit was quoted as saying he plans long-term conciliation of Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot interests. This, he said, would strengthen friendly links between Greece and Turkey.

Referring to Turkey's membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Mr. Ecevit said that this should not mean "alienation of relations with neighbouring states in the region."

"We must," he said, "strike a balance between the alliance with the West and our desire for cooperation with the East."

Turkey's national security, he added, "must no longer depend exclusively on NATO, that is to say, in the final analysis, on the United States."

Turkey, he said, no longer wanted to be used as "spokesman or spearhead for the West."



WINNER -- Bulent Ecevit, leader of Turkey's Republican Peoples Party waves from the balcony of his party headquarters in Ankara at dawn Monday as election results showed that he won a plurality in Turkey's general elections. (AP wirephoto).

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Managing Editor: Jerab Tutunji
Deputy Managing Editor: Bassam Bishri
Board of Directors: Juma'a Hamad, Mohammad Amad, Mahmoud Al Kayed
Responsible Editor: Mohammad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 6711/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1487 (Al Rab)

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies on Tuesday viewed positively the recent attempt at reconciliation between Egypt and Libya. Al Akhbar was more concerned with Jewish influence in the U.S.

AL DUSTOUR mentioned that Libyan authorities had halted the propaganda campaign against Egypt in an attempt at reconciliation. Also the Libyan foreign minister met with his Tunisian counterpart to discuss strained relations. The paper said that those attempts are considered as satisfactory to inter-Arab relations.

Reconciliation between the above mentioned countries gives strength to the western part of the Arab World. The paper hopes that this attempt at reconciliation might encourage other Arab countries to reconcile their differences.

It must be remembered that, now more than ever, the Arabs must overcome their differences and stand as a united front against the challenges that threaten them.

The paper adds that differences in the Arab World are caused by the differences of opinion with regards to the Middle East problem. Each Arab country desires to solve the problem in the best way it sees fit. But good intentions must not lead to misunderstandings and quarrels. Good intentions must lead to a positive dialogue that Arabs might solve their problems according to well planned and agreed upon steps.

The paper ends by saying that the time element is an important factor in the Middle East crisis. Arab differences must be solved as soon as possible.

AL RA'Y commented on the reconciliatory attempts now being made in the Arab World. The paper said that it is sad

for the Arab individual to witness the wasting of energies on internal disputes at a time when unity and strength is most needed.

It is the responsibility of Arabs to solve all differences over the Moroccan desert. That is why attempts at reconciliation are positively viewed, as the ones taking place now between Iraq and Kuwait, between Libya and Egypt and between Libya and Tunisia.

The paper commented that the 20th century world does not look upon the Arabs as different states but as one nation. The world, that witnesses the north-south dialogue and the attempts at coexistence among the different ideologies, does not respect the Arabs when they do not face their challenges but exist as tribes with tribal feuds amongst themselves.

In the past two years differences in inter-Arab relations have led to a critical situation. This situation has been met by the Israelis getting more and more extreme, enabling them to maintain the occupation of the Arab territories.

The paper concludes that to face Israeli policy the Arabs must solve all their differences and stand as a united front.

AL AKHBAR's editorial commented on the Jewish American leader Arthur Izberg's rejection of a recent plan by Carter similar to the Rogers plan for the Middle East.

This rejection reflects the coordination between Jewish Americans and Israel. Jewish American influence has stood in the way of any positive initiatives by the U.S. towards the Arabs.

The paper concludes that in the light of Carter's positive stand in the Middle East now the Arabs must use all pressure to change American public opinion. This opinion can be changed by making the Americans feel that their interests are threatened if they yield to Zionist pressures.

AL RA'Y commented on the reconciliatory attempts now being made in the Arab World. The paper said that it is sad

Will there be a secret debate on human rights at the Commonwealth conference?

By Derek Ingram

The most intriguing debate at the Commonwealth summit conference in London -- and perhaps the most important in international terms -- could come when presidents and prime ministers sit alone, with no officials except the secretary general present and no notes taken, to discuss human rights.

It could be a unique occasion made possible by the informal nature of Commonwealth meetings, enabling heads of government from a wide variety of countries to talk in private about one of the most delicate of current international topics.

To date only the rich club of seven have tackled human rights at summit level -- at their recent meeting in London, and that was with officials present.

The restricted session, as it is known, became a feature of Commonwealth summits at the Singapore meeting in 1971, when the subject of proposed

British arms sales to South Africa was thrashed out in this way.

Only in such a forum could the Commonwealth discuss human rights because it is bound to involve discussion of the Amin regime in Uganda -- in other words, the internal affairs of a member state -- and the application of the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, which all governments agreed on at Singapore.

Among the pledges made in the declaration is one to "strive to promote in each of our countries those representative institutions and guarantees for personal freedom under the law that are our common heritage."

No nation is without serious flaws in its behaviour towards the individual, but international thinking is moving towards the view that there has to be a limit beyond which nations can no longer expect their internal behaviour to be considered sacrosanct by others.

For a long time now West

and East have been criticising each other's internal affairs. South Africa and other sovereign states have with good reason been under external pressure.

In his 1977 report just published, the Commonwealth Secretary General, Shridath Ramphal, puts this cogent point to the heads of government he serves: "Few would deny that gross violations of human rights are the legitimate concern of the international community and of Commonwealth countries as a part of it."

"There will be times in the affairs of the Commonwealth when one member's conduct will provoke the wrath of others beyond the limits of silence. Any other relationship would be so sterile as to be effete. What we must work for is an ethic which constrains meddling but which also inhibits excesses of the kind that demand and justify protest from without."

The inference is clear: Can

the Commonwealth remain silent about events in Uganda and remain credible?

It is not likely that any move would be made to remove Uganda from the Commonwealth -- a step that requires the unanimous approval of all Commonwealth countries. It would be argued in any case, that the quarrel is not with the Ugandan people but with Amin and his regime. Uganda after Amin will in all likelihood want Commonwealth support and help in its rehabilitation.

The importance of the Commonwealth discussion on this issue is that it will be taking place between leaders from white and black, rich and poor countries. If a line is decided upon it will mean that the main initiatives on this issue will be seen now not to be coming from the developed world but also from the developing too. If the cause of human rights is to be genuinely and sincerely pursued it must be done by nations of all complexions and creeds. The approach has to be even-handed.

The opportunity therefore presents itself to Commonwealth leaders to work out approaches to this problem that can be of value not only in tackling the Uganda-and-the-Commonwealth dilemma but to put the problem in its international perspective and perhaps to show the way to go forward on it.

This would be fully in keeping with the Commonwealth's role, as enunciated by Ramphal, who in another section of his report, says: "The Commonwealth must see itself in its global context, participating in the search for global solutions for problems that, while affecting our members with a particular intimate poignancy, are inextricably problems of the world."

Whether Amin will withdraw from the Commonwealth as a result of what he will see as interference in his internal affairs is no more predictable than any other of his actions, though he has not usually reacted to criticism with this type of action. If he did so, almost certainly say that they would welcome Uganda back into the Commonwealth when its government changed.

In any case, Amin may feel bound to make some gesture as a result of having been kept away from the conference.

The handling of Amin has been a difficult operation for Britain as conference host, though it has to be said that having welcomed his appearance on the scene in 1971 (in the days, it is true, of a Tory government), the British are not undeserving of this embarrassment.

The decision to exclude a head of government from an international conference is de-

licate for any government, but public opinion in Britain was so strong that Prime Minister James Callaghan knew Amin's admission would be disastrous in terms of domestic politics. Many weeks ago, therefore, the British Cabinet decided that he would in no circumstances be admitted.

It was safe to assume that the other Commonwealth leaders would not want Amin at the conference. All knew his appearance would overshadow all else, throwing the spotlight completely on him.

It would also ruin the conference; the privacy would be lost, for how could there be any guarantee that Amin would not blurt out confidential asides made by any of them? Many Commonwealth leaders -- including some Africans -- had no wish to speak to him anyway.

But Commonwealth countries were not all prepared to go on record publicly in the preliminary stages that they did want him kept away. Britain, as host, they said, must work out a formula and they would not criticise Britain for keeping him out.

This was the message governments gave to Lord Thomson of Monifieth (the one-time Commonwealth Secretary George Thomson) when Callaghan despatched him to more than a dozen countries to discuss the conference preparations.

Iran launches limited debate on merits of country's party system

By Ibrahim Noori

TEHRAN, June 7 (R). -- Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran has recently provided his subjects with an opportunity for political debate but within a limited framework -- without any challenge to the monarchy or the existing single party system.

The unusual debate, conducted in the official party newspaper Rastakhiz (Resurgence), has created a stir although the exercise appears to be purely academic.

The Shah abolished the multi-party system, which included a "loyal" opposition, two years ago and created the single Rastakhiz Party.

The debate started when the newspaper published an open letter from Ebrahim Khajenouri, a writer and psychologist, concerning the public attitude towards past and present political parties in Iran.

He also said in his letter, addressed to party Secretary General Jamshid Amouzegar, that he believed many Western-educated Iranians felt there was a need for an opposition party to supervise and criticise the party in power.

A few days after the debate opened, Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveyda, prime minister for the past 12 years, told his countrymen that Iran's monarchical system of government was incomparably the best and they could do without opposition groups which were only power-hungry.

Mr. Hoveyda was addressing a televised plenary meeting of an imperial commission set up by the Shah to check wastages and ensure the best use of resources for national development.

He declared, "The leadership in Iran, alone in the world, has succeeded in turning criticism into an instrument of progress."

He said the success of the system was clear from United Nations figures which showed that in 15 years Iran had moved from the 15th poorest to the 15th richest nation in the world. Iran, with 33 million inhabitants, is the world's fourth largest oil producer and the national budget this year amounts to a record \$49,000 million. Observers said no one here

was likely publicly to disagree with Mr. Hoveyda.

Not one of more than a dozen letters published in the newspaper supported the idea of an opposition party but all praised the need and importance of Rastakhiz.

The Shah has described the party as a movement to ensure an uninterrupted march towards the "great civilisation" -- that is, when Iran expects to reach the level of advanced countries by the year 2,000.

"The party is also a means of preventing any eventuality which, God forbidding, might undermine our achievements of the past 13 years," the 58-year-old monarch said when launching the party formally in 1975.

He once said that a one-party system could "create communism or fascism" and strongly defended a multi-party system for Iran.

That he changed his mind and abolished the multi-party system perhaps reflected his disillusionment with having too many groups doing the same work, which a single organised party might do quicker.

Mr. Hoveyda stressed in his recent speech that the thing expected of the people is more work and more effort. "The loss of a day, an hour or a minute without benefit to the country is treason against Iran," he warned.

In his carefully worded letter, Mr. Khajenouri expressed the belief that Iranians were by nature individualistic and had little talent for group activity. It was not easy to determine the people's true feelings and attitudes towards the party, he said, because the people in general were reluctant to express their views.

"The majority either do not speak or, if they do, do not speak the truth," he said, adding that he himself believed that a great many people still had doubts about the party and its usefulness.

Replying, Dr. Amouzegar, better known as Iran's chief oil negotiator, said other parties had failed because, unlike Rastakhiz, they did not embrace all the people.

He agreed constructive criticism was necessary if stagnation and corruption was to be avoided, but said such criticism

now comes from within Rastakhiz, which was more a national movement than a political organisation.

The majority of those who rushed to comment on Mr. Khajenouri's letter were sharply critical of his views.

Western observers interpreted the debate as evidence of a continuing "liberalisation" trend and a gesture towards human rights campaigners in the West who have criticised Iran.

The debate followed a rare public trial before a military court of 11 people, most of them U.S. university graduates, on charges of alleged anti-state activities and association with the revolutionary wing of Iran's outlawed Tudeh (Communist) Party.

The 11, including a woman pleaded guilty and were sentenced to lengthy prison terms, which were drastically reduced by an appeals military court later. It is widely expected that the Shah will soon pardon them.

Months before the debate, the party had made its own assessment of the younger generation's attitude to Rastakhiz. Questionnaires distributed among students in universities and institutes of higher education last year showed that the majority were politically apathetic.

Of some 3,000 students who replied, only 5.5 per cent voted for a political career, the majority wishing to pursue careers in the technical fields.

The report said the students regarded the Rastakhiz Party as a vehicle for creating national unity, patriotism and political awareness. But many of them also wanted the party to assist them to secure jobs and an education, it said.

The debate is seen here as part of what is regarded as the party's principal task -- political education of the people in matters regarding the constitution, the monarchy and a charter of national reforms known as the "Shah-people-revolution".

Registered membership of the Rastakhiz Party exceeds 5,500,000. It includes senators, deputies and cabinet ministers, university professors, teachers, workers, shopkeepers, farmers and students.

The new Swissair timetable to Switzerland via Beirut:

from April 1st till October 31st

		Daily ME313 Boeing 707 FY		
Amman	dp	8 45		
Beirut	ar	9 40		
		Wed & Sat	Thu	Tue & Fri
		ME/SR 227 B-720 B FY	ME/SR 217 B-720 B FY	ME/SR 215 B-720 B FY
Beirut	dp	12 45	12 45	12 45
Geneva	ar	15 55	15 55	
Zurich	ar			15 50

(Just in case this summer you should be seized with a hankering for snow-covered mountains, deep-blue lakes, magnificent forests, picturesque towns, antique customs, and an ultra-modern infra-structure with three international transit airports.)

General Sales Agent:
JORDAN
Near East Tourist Center
Arcades of Hotel Jordan Intercontinental
P.O. Box 2515, Amman, Jordan



ARABIC FOR NON-ARABIC SPEAKING STUDENTS



The University of Jordan will offer two 10-week courses in Arabic for speakers of other languages. One course will be for beginners, the other for advanced students. Classes meet four hours daily.

Registration: June 29, 1977.
Courses begin July 2 and end Sept. 8, 1977.
Fees JD 20 per course.
Please contact Registrar's Office, tel. 65111 ext. 1611.

On the occasion of the Kingdom's celebration of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee and under the patronage of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Mrs. Badran

the Ministry of Culture and Youth and the Department of Culture and Art presents a musical performance by the British Royal Air Force Band.

June 9, 1977
Thursday evening at 8 p.m. at the Palace of Culture.
Open invitation

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
SUITS — DRESSES — SKIRTS — SHIRTS
from
CACHAREL — ST. CLAIR — SCORPION
at
BOUTIQUE MINI MAX
Jabal Amman — Amar Centre — Tel. 21186.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

FURNITURE
EMILE STORES
CHAIRS & TABLES
AT
COMPETITIVE PRICES

EUROPEAN FURNITURE SHOW ROOM
WIDE COLLECTION OF SITTING ROOMS
CHROME FURNITURE & LIGHTING FITTINGS
MOST ELEGANT, DURABLE & FUNCTIONAL
Amman Branch: King Hussein St. (Opp. City Bank Bldg)
Cherry Bldg. Tel. 61412-1277

Scandinavian Show Room
The luxury furniture
for every taste and pocket.
Civil Defence Street - Tel. 63880
P.O. Box 3314 - Amman, Jordan

EMILE STORES
CHAIRS & TABLES
AT
COMPETITIVE PRICES

Tyche Furniture Co. Ltd.
Visit one of our show-rooms today and see magnificent furniture from all Europe.
Civil Defence Rd. (Next to May Road)
Ein Ghazal Rd. (Opp. unknown soldier monument)

AD-DAR
FOR THE MOST PRACTICAL AND LUXURIOUS FURNITURE.
WE ALSO CARRY A WIDE VARIETY OF THE MOST CONTEMPORARY LIGHTING.
Prince Mohamed St.
P.O. Box 5025, Tel. 29000 Amman, Jordan

TRAVEL
SATELLITE
RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW
1977
MODELS
TEL. 25767

AVIS
AIRPORT 56347
AMMAN 41350-44355

For: SHIPPING
TRAVEL & TOURISM
Please Contact: INSURANCE
AMMAN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourist Agency
P.O. Box 212, AMMAN TEL. 22324-9
TELEX 1222 & 1520

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
TRAVEL TOURISM
PACKING FREIGHT FORWARDING
TRANSIT
INSURANCE
WORLD WIDE SERVICES
KING HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 6770 & 6888 P.O. Box 6145 AMMAN JORDAN

NCC

NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR SHEPHERD HOTEL
Tel: 39197-39198

Jubilee fund set up

(JNA). — The Higher Committee for the Silver Jubilee Celebrations has decided to set up a special fund under the name "Silver Jubilee Fund".

Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Information, Mr. Muhammad Said Abu Nuwan, announced that it would be a national fund to start projects such as a model secondary school and cultural centres with public libraries in all the Kingdom's governorates.

He added that His Highness Crown Prince Hassan would be the Honorary President of the fund's board of trustees, which will be composed of 10-15 members chosen by the Cabinet from both the public and private sectors.

TELEX (3M PAPER ROLLS) ARRIVAL

apco-Amman announces to its customers the arrival of the famous Telex paper rolls (3M) — 3-ply, 55-metres and carbonless.

Please make your orders by telephone (37268) and you will have prompt delivery.

Prince Hassan due in Geneva to address ILO conference

GENEVA, June 7 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan will arrive here tomorrow to participate in the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference currently in session here.

Prince Hassan will address a special session on June 10.

The Crown Prince's visit comes at the invitation of ILO Director General Francis Blanchard, who visited Jordan in February.

FREE ZONE CO. TO MEET

DAMASCUS (JNA). — The board of administration of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone Company is scheduled to meet at its headquarters in Der'a Wednesday morning to review progress achieved in setting up the zone.

The meeting, to be presided over by its Chairman, Dr. Tahar Bali, will discuss a number of regulations drawn up by a joint committee on investment, internal regulations for the zone and working conditions for its employees.

It will also study the results of water drilling operations in the zone after the fourth well was drilled, in addition to a number of financial and administrative questions.

Medical fund set up by U.S. institutions

AMMAN (JNA). — A fund has been established in the United States by a number of companies and institutions in memory of the late Queen Alia.

Proceeds will go towards specialised medical scholarships for outstanding Jordanian doctors. These doctors, after their studies abroad, will train others at an advanced medical research centre to be set up in Amman by the University of Jordan and other interested parties.

The medical research at this centre will concentrate on neurology, bacteriology and immunisation. The first phase of the project will be carried out by the University of Chicago.

His Majesty King Hussein Monday received a delegate of the said fund, who is here to announce details of the project.

Abu Odeh: Information media must build up national pride

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh Tuesday told a group of graduating officers that it is the responsibility of the information media to build up national pride by highlighting activities in the country and conveying factual and objective news.

Mr. Abu Odeh was addressing a group of graduating public security officers at the Royal Police Academy Tuesday.

The information sector is considered by policy-makers as a cornerstone of their strategy and policies and is considered on the same level of importance as the economic or human factor, Mr. Abu Odeh added.

In cases where the govern-

ment owns only part of the information media, while the other part is in the hands of

CIVIL SERVANTS CANNOT WORK FOR NEWSPAPERS

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday issued an official communiqué forbidding civil servants from writing or working in local newspapers.

The Prime Minister's statement also forbade the taking of any official information for publication in newspapers without the approval of the head of the department concerned.

the private sector, as in Jordan, it is necessary for a permanent dialogue to take place between the government and owners of newspapers and cinemas to check their work and keep it uniform, he stressed.

Regulations and laws are being enacted to guarantee implementation of the government's policy and to preserve the dynamic balance of society in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, the minister said.

The graduation ceremony was attended by Public Security head Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat and a large number of public security officers, in addition to Arab public security officers who participated in the course.

Welcome to a flight made in Germany.



Every Thursday and Saturday you can fly Amman-Munich-Frankfurt by Lufthansa B 727. With immediate connections to anywhere in Germany, most of Europe and the U.S. For example:

Amman	dep.	6.00	Frankfurt	arr.	12.10
Munich	arr.	10.35			
Cologne	arr.	12.40	Düsseldorf	arr.	13.45
Hamburg	arr.	12.40	Paris	arr.	15.05
Hannover	arr.	12.55	London	arr.	14.55
Stuttgart	arr.	12.05	Amsterdam	arr.	16.00
Copenhagen	arr.	14.25	New York	arr.	16.55
Zurich	arr.	12.35	Chicago	arr.	15.10

For further information contact your nearest IATA Travel Agent or Lufthansa, Amman: Jabal Amman, Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, phone 44236/4305.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Islamic art exhibits catch on

Last year London started the craze by organising an exhibition of Islamic art, never before attempted on such a scale in London or in the West since the famous Munich exhibition of 1910. Now New York is discovering Islamic art, as well as Paris where the Orangerie Museum is currently showing major Islamic works of art. Amman has followed this trend, but on a smaller scale: An exhibition of Islamic art has just finished at the Jordan Inter-continental Hotel. This event -- under the patronage of Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil -- was organised by the Jordan Crafts Council.

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

"Our exhibit is a humble attempt to expose to the beholder the beautiful work of our heritage. The different objects on exhibit, collected from homes in Amman, show a great deal of variety in materials and techniques," Mrs. Hind Nasser explained.

Mrs. Nasser is President of the Jordan Crafts Council, an affiliate of the World Craft Council based in New York, which aims to promote local crafts, renew them and encourage craftsmen through loans, ideas, marketing and sponsoring exhibitions.

"Our major aim and aspiration is to build a craft village. We have already purchased land from the government at the Wadi Seer, Marj Al Hamam crossroads", Mrs. Nasser stated.

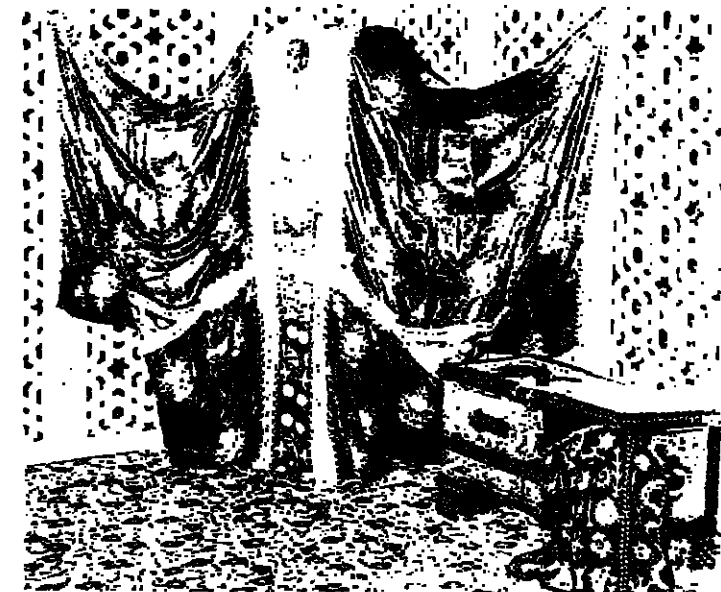
The council had the idea of putting on this exhibition, which brought together about 350 valuable items dating from the 12th to the 19th century. The older pieces consisted of pottery from the 12th century and

a precious illustrated Qur'an from the 14th, which belonged to Sharif Hussein of Mecca. But most of the treasures originated from the 19th century.

Hashemite Corner

Although it did not cover the whole spectrum of Islamic art -- spread over 1,300 years of history -- this exhibition was interesting because it gave a precise idea of the different categories of artistic activity as the Islamic mind conceived them. There were panels of interlaced wood in the Islamic architectural spirit, Qur'ans, carpets, textiles, costumes, weapons, wood carvings, brass and copper work, silver, smoking accessories, ceramics, pottery, marble, jewellery and bathroom accessories.

These items came from different countries: Iraq, Persia, Turkey, Pakistan, Yemen, Bah-



Hashemite costume embroidered in gold thread.

A Princely Art

Little is known about the artists and craftsmen who made these masterpieces. The expression "minor arts", which usually defines the manufacture of objects for everyday use, should not have any derogatory sense. "God has prescribed perfection in all things," according to the word of the Prophet.

The nature -- religious or non religious -- of the objects exhibited is very special to Islamic civilisation. In addition to prayer rugs, prayer books and decorated jugs and vases, one could see brass bowls, which chase away fear or cure 40 diseases and silver, brass or bronze quinquets for sprinkling rose-water or orange flower-water.

The bathroom corner and its sophisticated accessories, silver ducks and melons used for soap, sponges, khul containers and silver mirrors, testify to the refinement of the past centuries and proves once more that Islamic art is a princely art -- a sumptuous and opulent art, both palatine and dynastic, linked with a class of people who not only had wealth but also fine taste and appreciation for whatever is beautiful.



Calligraphy: The centrepiece of Islamic art.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS

baba lu Restaurant

We dine with your family and friends in a European relaxing atmosphere while enjoying our famous cuisine.

For Lunch & Dinner. We will serve you on the 1st floor.

AMMAN - 2ND FLOOR - TEL. 4111

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT

Welcome to our newly opened Chinese restaurant on Jabal Amman, near the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

Reservations: Tel. 4111

Hours: 10.00 to 11.00 PM

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB

opens for lunch an elegant oriental buffet

TEL: 62181 AMMAN

NEW BAND AT LE CESAR Restaurants & Nightclub

Enjoy our superb Oriental and European cookery.

For reservations call 24421

Jabal El Weibdeh - Amman

To advertise in this section

phone 6741-2-3

FOOD-MARKETS ETC.

BARQ SUPERMARKET

Amman's largest supermarket featuring imported foods & liquor, fresh fruit and vegetables daily as well as many household items.

BARQ SUPERMARKET

AT AL HUSSEIN HOUSING ESTATES BETWEEN THE 5th CIRCLE & FLYING CARPET

Do U wanna beer?

Schlitz IS HERE

Call 44238 or 44943

Ingento Super Market

S.M. SILVER MARKET

OUR SUPERMARKET BOASTS A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST IMPORTED FOODS.

WE ALSO HAVE HOME DELIVERY SERVICE.

JABAL AMMAN 5th CIRCLE TEL. 41201

FLOWER SHOPS

Bouquet

تلون 1782 - عمان الاوتوب

SHIMSHANY ST. TEL. 67820 AMMAN-JORDAN

TALAL AGRICULTURE CO.

Gardening contractors. All kinds of flowers for all occasions. Decorative plants for indoors & outdoors imported from Italy & Holland. Plastic vases.

HARAM HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 4111 AMMAN

BUSINESS SUPPLIES

Imperial Copier Systems

VARIOUS MODELS TO SUIT ALL OF YOUR COPYING NEEDS: Plain paper - Myra dry & Electrostatic at

NAIM S. EL FAR & CO.

West Esplanade (New City Hotel) P.O. Box 291 Tel. 41600, 23816

Let the specialists provide you with all your office equipment needs!!

THE JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD.

"THE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CENTER OF JORDAN"

Showrooms: King Hussein St. Tel. 2422-3
Offices: Prince Mohammed St. Tel. 42724

MISC.

EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)

OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.

The best Ever Made in Optic

Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42043

CONFECTIONERY GIFTS BONBONNIERS

PATCHI

BEIRUT AMMAN

JABAL HUSSEIN, MOULASSER RD. TEL. 29596

Commonwealth Summit to focus on raising Third World living standards

LONDON, June 7 (R). — Britain, Canada and Australia will come under strong pressure from developing member

Italian stock markets paralysed

MILAN, June 7 (AFP). — Italian stock markets were paralysed today for the third day running by a strike in support of demands for government action to stimulate economic growth.

The staffers, who were occupying the premises of the Milan market, said they wanted the government to halt a rapid slide of share prices, which are now at a 20-year low.

They said that if nothing was done to back up the trading, stock exchange personnel in Italian centres were likely to lose their jobs.

The unions representing the strikers said the government should take steps to encourage investments and stimulate the economy, for instance through fiscal measures.

Italian financial experts said today that no recovery was likely on the stock exchanges ahead of the summer holidays, although many shares are now quoted at less than their nominal value and below the book value of the companies.

states at the Commonwealth Summit to get their industrial partners to do much more — and urgently — to help raise living standards in the Third World.

The 35-state multi-racial summit opens here on Wednesday.

It will grapple with crucial development aid, monetary and trading issues in an atmosphere of disappointment left over from the meagre achievements of last week's Paris north-south economic dialogue on which the hopes of the Third World were pinned.

Britain, Canada and Australia took part in the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) as part of an eight-member industrial group, in which Britain spoke for the European Common Market.

Four of the 19 developing states which attended the Paris talks will be at the Commonwealth conference: India, Jamaica, Nigeria and Zambia.

Jamaican Foreign Minister, Mr. P. J. Patterson, who is also attending the Commonwealth Summit, described the Paris agreements as no more than a modest advance in a few limited fields.

Both Jamaica and Barbados have said that for them — as for the other developing nations — a main issue at the London conference will be the new economic order aimed at improving the living standards

of the countries in the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

New Zealand's Prime Minister Robert Muldoon on arrival here yesterday for the conference said the growing gap between the rich and poor nations would be the most important issue at the summit.

"Since the price of oil increased in 1973 the richer nations and the poorer nations have gone further apart in terms of comparative wealth," he told reporters.

The developing countries of the Commonwealth — which has a total population of one billion, or a quarter of the world's population — will press for urgent and full implementation of the one agreement of the Paris dialogue. It is the sp-

earhead of the Third World's drive to create a fairer and more just international economic order.

This is the decision of the Paris conference to help set up a common fund to prevent violation fluctuations in raw materials prices.

The London summit has before it a report from the Commonwealth's own experts' group which also deals with the question of a common fund.

This report favours such a common fund as the most important element of UNCTAD's integrated programme for commodities.

It suggests that the capital requirement for the common fund would be \$3 billion to start with and this would rise in time to twice that total.

By Gamini Seneviratne

LONDON (Gemin) — Arguably the most interesting agenda-item before Commonwealth leaders, when they meet in London from June 8 to 16, is the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC). How will the assembled heads of government, of this unconventional family of nations, respond to what amounts to an appeal for confidence from one of their favourite children? The fund has become a prisoner of its own success. Will its 36 parents give it a little more space?

When the CFTC was set up at the Singapore Summit in 1971, it was given a memorandum of understanding and a first year income of £335,000; swaddling clothes, one suspects to keep the baby from moving too freely and hurting itself.

In the event it spent only £220,000 in its first year, largely because member countries were unsure of how to use the new fund. They learned quickly. The CFTC's capacity to innovate, to respond quickly and informally, were particularly appreciated. Now the demands on it are exceeding its capacity to supply.

In the beginning its brief was to deploy experts and provide training, to help the mix of developing countries (within the Commonwealth, its associated states and dependencies) plan and develop their respective economies. Its reliance on expertise and facilities from within the developing countries was something of an innovation in itself. Roughly half the experts and nearly all the training provided by the fund come from and are in the developing Commonwealth.

The bulk of CFTC expenditure still goes on what it calls general technical assistance. It does not provide capital aid; so its experts and training programmes do not meet.

Bilateral assistance programmes use experts from the donor countries themselves. The homelier intermingling of CF-

tries with the development of their natural resources, including assistance in negotiations with transnational corporations. Another is the fund's programme for export market development.

This grew out of an Indian initiative and was added on to the CFTC role at the end of 1972. India provides 58 of the 120 current field experts from the developing Commonwealth as well as substantial training facilities used by the fund. What it needed, largely for lack of foreign exchange, was help to sell its manufactures abroad.

The CFTC came up with a refinement of the familiar trade fair, at which, normally, manufacturers display their wares and attempt to do business with prospective buyers who chance to call. The fund has adopted a more integrated approach which in turn can be further refined to meet differing needs for other countries.

It is a multi-pronged manoeuvre involving initial studies in the "seller" country to assess production capability (particularly in terms of volume) as well as quality control, prices and packaging. This is followed by market surveys in the chosen "buyer" country to identify potential buyers and assess acceptability and desirable modifications of the products. The final stage is the usual

Sources say Saudi Arabian oil price rise "highly unlikely"

JEDDAH, June 7 (R). — A report that Saudi Arabia plans to increase its oil prices by five per cent on July 1 was described by well-informed sources here yesterday as "highly unlikely".

The report, published by the authoritative weekly Middle East Economic Survey, said the move was designed to bring Saudi Arabia into line with oil prices already adopted by 11 other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The magazine also reported that the other OPEC countries would abandon a further five per cent increase planned for July.

In Caracas, meanwhile, Venezuelan Mines and Energy Mi-

nister Valentin Hernandez was quoted as saying that OPEC would announce the terms of an agreement to unify oil prices later this month.

According to the newspaper El Nacional, Senor Hernandez made the statement after returning from a tour of OPEC countries. He declined to give details of the reported agreement.

Differences over oil prices stemmed from an OPEC ministerial meeting in Doha, Qatar, last December.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) then rejected a majority decision to raise oil prices by 10 per cent from January 1 and by another five per cent from July 1.

But the sources here said

the report in the Middle East Economic Survey this week "is more or less a rehash of similar reports that have been published since the Doha conference."

Other sources, who also discounted the report, said there were political considerations behind the Saudi Arabian decision to limit its increase to five per cent.

"Saudi Arabia hopes that its restraint on prices will be reciprocated by the West, especially the United States, in the form of support for the Arab cause and Palestinian aspirations for a homeland," the sources said.

"It is difficult to see Saudi Arabia abandoning its stand without getting something in return."

First major motorway to be built in Middle East

TEHRAN, June 7 (AFP). — A French group, led by the firm Jean Lefebvre, will from next month help Morrison-Knudsen, the biggest contractor of U.S. freeways, to build the first major motorway in the Middle East.

It will run from Tehran to Bandar-Shapur, on the Gulf. On a map of Europe, the Iranian motorway would run from Dijon to Turin. Instead of the Alps, the new motorway will cross the Zagros chain of mountains, which has peaks rising to more than 4,000 metres (about 13,200 feet).

There will be three lanes of traffic on each side and a maximum speed of 140 kms. (about 87 miles) an hour will be allowed. The new road will make it possible to double current foreign deliveries of goods, which now take the long, congested route Istanbul-Ankara-Tehran from the Balkans.

The work will take three years and four months.

The first two, comparatively flat sections to be built will run from Com-Arak (140 kms., 87 miles) in the north and from Andimeshk to Bandar-Shapur (255 kms., 160 miles) in the south. The mountain stretch, following the course of a river, has not yet been prepared technically.

For Jean Lefebvre — allied in this venture with a Marseilles and a Paris firm — the final agreement, signed here on Saturday, represented 2 1/2 years of negotiations and a firm \$710 million contract, shared 50 per cent each with its main partner.

Wanted: More cash for the technical aid fund

giving them the opportunity to examine the CFTC record and decide on its future.

What CFTC officials clearly desire is a vote of confidence and the funds to back it. Most of the less-well-off countries appear-willing to raise — their contributions. But, in the end, it will rest with the big donors, mainly the big five — Canada, Britain, Nigeria, Australia and New Zealand. Perhaps the best hope lies in the fact that the current contributions of the four developed members amount to less than half of 1 per cent of their official development assistance.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* TOKYO, June 7 (R). — Mr. Kohda Farmanfarmaian, President of Tehran's Sanayeh Bank and former Iranian Minister of Planning, today predicted prices of crude oil would double by 1985 from the 1976 level. He made the prediction at a symposium here sponsored by the Workshop for Alternative Energy Strategy (WAES), an organisation of U.S., West European and Japanese Energy experts. He said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had agreed that oil prices should be raised to the minimum cost of alternative energies and then linked to prices of goods imported from oil consuming countries to an inflationary erosion. This means oil-consuming countries had to assume that the prices of crude oil would double by 1985 at make investments on that basis, he said.

* SUEZ, Egypt, June 7 (R). — President Anwar Sadat yesterday inaugurated the second stage of work in one of the tunnels being built here under the Suez Canal to link the Sinai Peninsula with mainland Egypt. The work on the \$35 million tunnel is expected to be completed in May 1978. Egypt plans to build two other tunnels. President Sadat earlier inspected work progress on the deepening and widening of the Suez Canal, a project aimed at doubling the waterway's present revenue of \$500 million.

* BONN, June 7 (AFP). — The first pipeline built to carry natural gas from the Ekofisk Oilfield in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea to West Germany will start operating on Sept. 8, official sources said here today. The sources said Norway would supply an annual 13,000 million cubic metres of gas to West Germany by 1981, and would then be that country's second biggest gas supplier next to the Netherlands and ahead of the Soviet Union.

* TEHRAN, June 7 (R). — Iran last year produced 92,000 cars, 35,000 vans, 10,000 lorries, 5,500 buses and 12,000 tractors, the Ministry of Industries and Mines said today. During the year up to last March 20, the country also produced six million tons of cement, 640,000 tons of sugar, 425,000 refrigerators, 190,000 coolers and 470,000 television sets, the ministry said.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market Friday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one sterling =	1.7178 / 80	U.S. dollars
one dollar =	2.3557 / 67	West German marks
	2.4645 / 60	Dutch guilders
	2.4860 / 75	Swiss francs
	369045 / 006	Belgian francs
	4.8450 / 70	French francs
	885.40 / 60	Italian lire
	276.25 / 35	Japanese yen
	4.3940 / 50	Swedish crowns
	5.2450 / 60	Norwegian crowns
	6.0135 / 60	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices managed a slight recovery Tuesday in fairly active trading on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average gained more than five points.

The market, which had lost more than nine points on Monday, opened the day on a weaker tone, but the fact that the industrial average was falling towards the 900 level apparently attracted some buying support.

The Commerce Department also announced that American companies had slightly increased their 1977 capital spending projections in the past three months.

Gainers led losers at the bell by a moderate margin (778 to 582) as most groups of shares closed on a mixed to steady note. At the close, the industrial average shows at 908.67, a gain of 5.60 points; Transp at 235.05, a loss of 0.68; utilities at 112.33, a gain of 0.45. 21,110,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,460,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

NOT RECEIVED

Gold price not received

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency.

U.K. sterling	589.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.5	140.9
French franc	65.9	67.2
Swiss franc	133.1	133.5
Italian lira (for		

every 100)	37.4	37.6
Japanese yen	119.3	120.2
Lebanese pound	107.6	108.1
Saudi riyal	93.0	93.3
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	810.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.3	84.8

HOUSE TO LET

4 bedrooms, sitting room, hall, dining room, large kitchen and all other conveniences. Centrally heated with telephone.

Located in Jabal Luwaldeh near Princess Alia Institute.

If interested please call 23803 or 39305 Miss Salwa Attallah.

JOB REQUIRED

ENGLISH SECRETARY REQUIRES JOB IN AMMAN.

Available now.

Please write P.O. Box 3306

FOR RENT

Three new apartments situated between the Fourth and Fifth Circles, Jabal Amman near the government guest house. Now vacant. Each provided with central heating. Each apartment consists of two bedrooms, a large hall for living and dining and two bathrooms.

Contact tel. 36345 — evening
44028 — morning

Lops them all



Super Kings

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1977

Your HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you need to the utmost tact and diplomacy in dealing with other some since there is an unusual sensitivity in the air. As day progresses you find conditions improving.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attend to those duties and of you without delay and don't ask others for help. a good day to ask for advice.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure not to tread on the heels of others today or you could meet with stiff position. You can now gain a long-cherished desire.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Anything of a civic nature needs to be handled carefully at this time. Be sure you handle credit affairs wisely.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July) You feel you want to delve into new projects that are interesting, but it better to wait a better day.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't neglect obligations you must meet today. Your mate may be moody, but don't antagonize. Think clearly and speak concisely.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Pay close attention to the wishes of others today, particularly where your associates are concerned. Strive for increased success.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take extra time to delve in to handle important tasks. Fellow workers are not very cooperative now, so carry on by yourself.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be cheerful, even though use around you, may be morose for some reason. Don't and too lavishly on amusements that appeal to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) An outside nature should await a better time before going ahead with Establish more harmony with kin.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Recheck a routine matter today and avoid a costly mistake. Being critical of associate could bring unpleasant results now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Not a good day for living into financial matters since your judgment now is up to par. Try to be helpful to others.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be positive in any business dealings you may have today. Not a good day for pup affairs. Avoid one who is your nemesis.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

店飯光觀灣臺

3rd Circle Jabal Amman

Chinese food and special family

er: only JD 1.250 including one

up one dish plain rice or bread.

come and enjoy our typical

delicious Chinese food.

Many many thanks for your

kindly patronage.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

PARTRIDGE FAMILY

A PENNY FOR HIS THOUGHTS

Mrs. Partridge helps a friend convince his girl to marry him.

JOE FORRESTER

GAME OF LOSE

An ex-convict, failing to find work, has no alternative but to resort to crime.

OUT AND ABOUT

Captain's Cabin

The fashionable restaurant for you. Granddays Bank Street. Tel. 2187. AQAABA. Open for lunch & dinner. Specialty Italian cuisine. Live music and dancing.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.

First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abhiyah School or CMS. Tel. 38963. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight.

Also take home service order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25892.

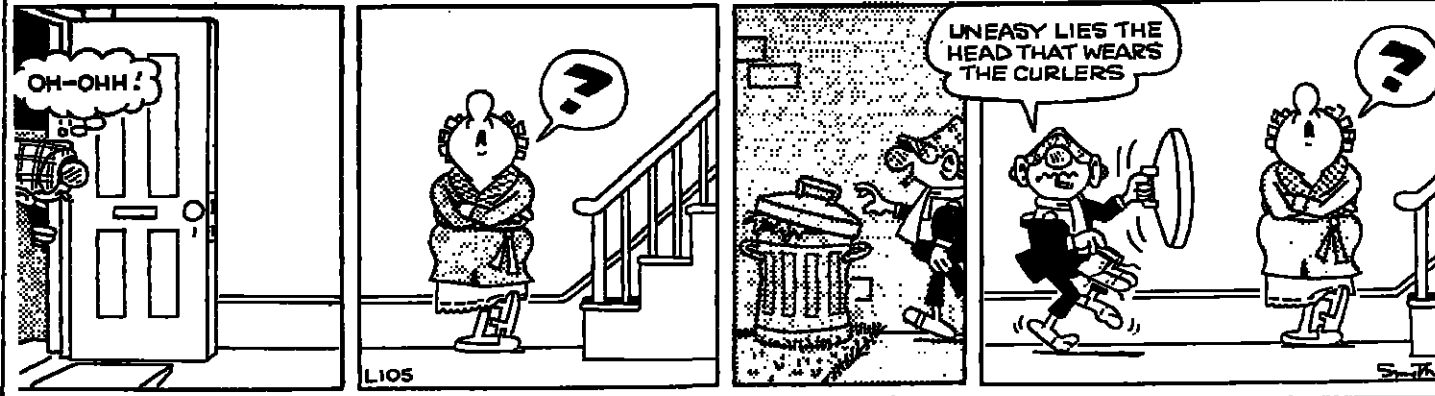
Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and pizzeria. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Sour" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

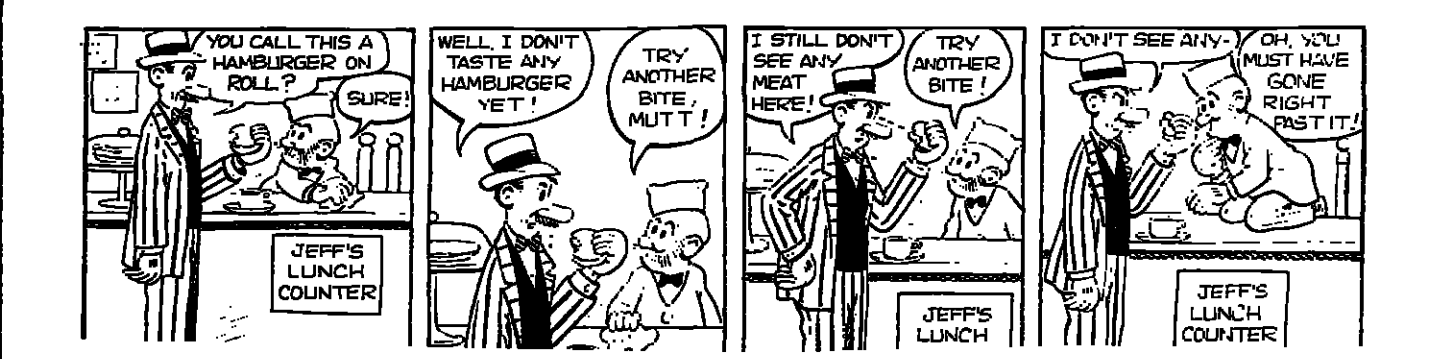
PEANUTS



ANDY GAPP



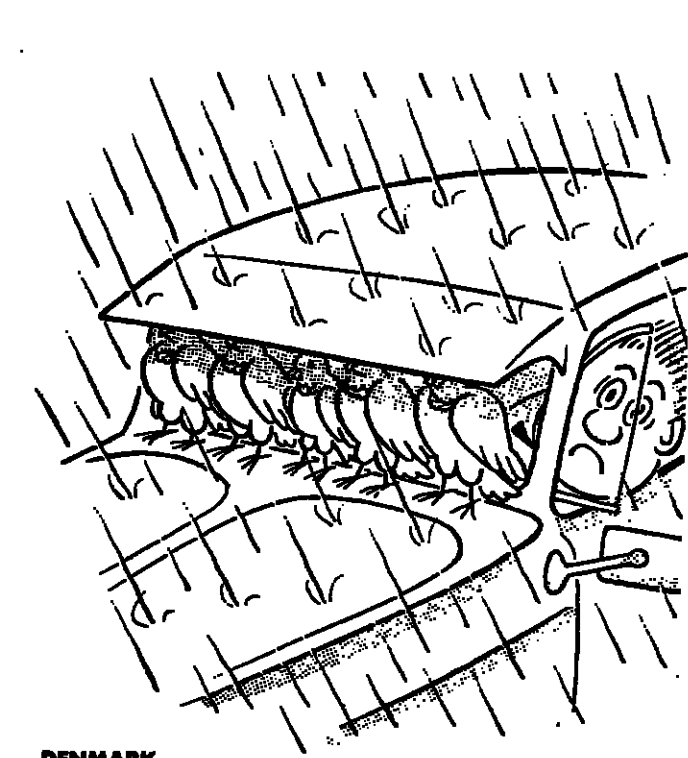
MUTT & JEFF



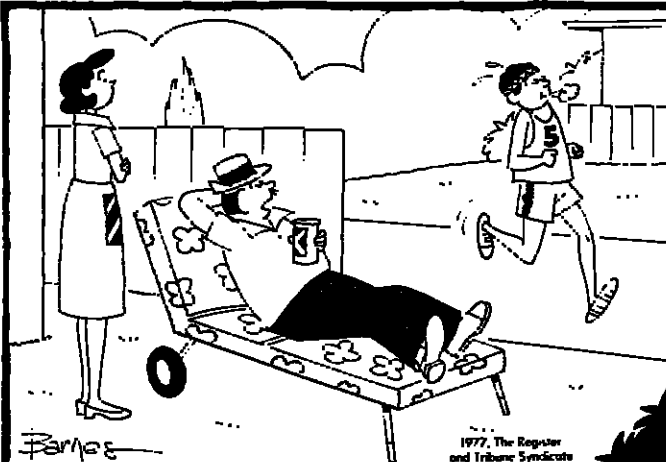
THE FLINTSTONES



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



PROVERB

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.

North deals.

NORTH

♦ A 1086

♥ 75

♦ AK

♦ AKQJ4

WEST

♦ K92

♥ A86

♦ J9652

♦ 10

SOUTH

♦ QJ754

♥ 104

♦ 103

♦ 8765

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♦ 2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣

Dble. Pass 3 ♦ Pass

4 ♦ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

South, declarer at four

spades, allowed himself to be

panicked by the opponents'

defense. As a result, he

found less than the best

method of attack.

East took advantage of the

vulnerability to make a pre-

emptive jump overall of

North's opening bid. West

raised in an attempt to make

it more difficult for North-

South to reenter the auction,

but North's hand was just

too strong to be shut out by

these tactics. He competed

with a double—primarily for

takeout since South had not

yet bid—and then raised

South's spade response to

game.

West led the ace of hearts

and East signalled by drop-

ping the king. One glance at

dummy was enough to con-

vince West that declarer had

no way to get to his hand to

take the trump finesse so,

instead of routinely con-

tinuing with a heart. West

found the excellent defense

of shifting to a club.

Declarer won on the table

and, in an attempt to prevent

a club ruff, continued with

ace and another spade. West

won the king, crossed to his

partner with a heart and ob-

tained a club ruff for down

one.

Both the odds and the

auction favor a 3-1 break of

the four missing spades. In-

stead of trying to stop the

ruff, declarer should have

been looking for a way to

profit from it.

After winning the club,

declarer should have cashed

the ace-king of diamonds and

then cut communication be-

tween the defenders by

exiting with a heart. East

can win and give West a club

ruff, but West will be en-

dplayed. If he exits with a

trump, he gives declarer a

finesse. If he exits with a

heart or diamond, declarer

ruffs in his hand and can

take the trump finesse him-

self. Either way, declarer's

only losers will be two heart

tricks and a ruff.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles,

one letter to each square, to form

four ordinary words.

TAFAL

BOMUG

DINCIT

HARTOX

Now arrange the circled letters to

form the surprise answer, as sug-

gested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " " " " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles OWING JUMPY HAMPER FROSTY

Answer: What it might be for the pitcher turned

crook—THE "JUG"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Missal thrush

6. Loy

11. Diplomacy

12. Roof edges

13. Climbed

14. Cleft

15. Eventually

16. Cow genus

18. Agitation

19. Lever

21. Possessive

23. Mention

26. RUC

28. Burfish

30. Made of bamboo

31. Fortify

32. Makes a brief

34. Crane arm

36. Yore

37. Decline

40. State tree of Texas

42. Commando

44. Palm exclamation

45. Printing mistakes

46. Biblical character

47. Druppy

BASIC

ANITA

GALES

ENATES

INCA

EN

PAC

ALB

AMBIA

ALA

DAR

ORC

WET

ERIE

BON

NEED

YES

AWA

OB

FIAT

OPENED

SCION

PILOSE

THOLE

STARTS

SENAT

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN

4. Floating ice

5. Church council

6. Dry

7. Hittite language

8. Light yellow wood

9. Constant

10. Adjective suffix

11. Liquidate

17. Give way

19. Record

20. Port side

22. Enclosure

23. Plunger

24. Cabinet

25. Chessy

27. Point in law

28. Unsorted Hindu

33. Correspond

35. Decade

37. Cheese

38. Best genus

39. Ladies' undergarment

40. Infant's food

41. Fry fault

43. Fud

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:

6:00 Quran

6:30 Cartoons

6:30 Agricultural program

7:00 The puppet show

8:00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:

7:30 Sports programme

Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:30 Partridge family

9:10 The duchess of Duke

10:00 News in English

10:15 Joe Forrester

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show

7:30 News

7:45 News reports

8:00 Sign off

8:30 Pop session

12:30 News summary

12:30 Pop session

14:00 News

14:10 Radio magazine

14:30 Music

14:45 Bits and pieces

15:00 Concert hour

18:00 Old favourites

18:30 Easy listening

17:00 Arab centre

17:30 Pop session

18:00 News summary

18:30 Catch the news

Dutch authorities comment on hostage train drama

"Further mediation useless"

ASSEN, Holland, June 7 (R). — The Dutch government is apparently having little success in persuading South Moluccan gunmen to release the remaining 56 hostages they are holding in a train and a school.

The Justice Ministry said late last night there was no indication so far that a second round of negotiations between mediators and the estimated 10 gunmen on board the Inter-City Express would serve any useful purpose.

Observers interpreted this as a sign that the Moluccans were unrelenting in their refusal to end the twin sieges, now in their third week, and free

their prisoners — 53 in the train at Glimmen near here and four teachers in a school at Bovensmilde, 20 kms. away.

Following an initial visit to the train on Saturday by two go-betweens, both prominent members of the South Moluccan community in Holland, the gunmen allowed two pregnant women to leave on Sunday.

But their release has been the only concrete result of the government's patient, painstaking negotiations with the gunmen since they released 105 children from the Bovensmilde school 11 days ago.

Justice Ministry officials said government psychiatrist Dick

Mulder, who has been conducting discussions with the train gunmen over a field telephone link since the sieges began on May 23, made contact with the guerrillas four times yesterday.

But these were only of a general nature and had not dealt with specific key issues. "The longer this drags on, the more the lack of progress must be considered a serious matter," an official said.

Parents of the 105 pupils freed at Bovensmilde voted at a meeting in the village last night to allow their children to return to classes at another school there this morning. They had refused to let the

youngsters go back until police promised that security around the school would be tightened against any possible further attacks. Police assured them that extra officers would be assigned to the area.

But it was not clear whether a group of South Moluccan children from the same school, in which their teachers are still held at gunpoint by the gunmen, would join their classmates. The gunmen allowed the Moluccan pupils to leave but kept the Dutch children as hostages for more than four days.

A Dutch newspaper said today that the girl guerrilla among the South Moluccans aboard the train is a beautiful dental assistant who is fighting to free her guerrilla lover from jail.

The Amsterdam daily De Telegraaf named her as 22-year-old Miss Hansina Oktoseja, and said police surrounding the hijacked train had nick-named her "the Dutch Patty Hearst," after the Californian heiress-turned-bank robber.

The paper splashed a picture of the South Moluccan girl squinting down the sights of a rifle.

The reports said she was fighting to free her lover Mr. Jozef Hully, 25, one of seven South Moluccans jailed for six years for taking over the Indonesian Consulate in Amsterdam in 1975 in a 15-day siege.



PEKING ARRIVAL — President Jafar Nimr of Sudan (right) and Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng (left) wave to crowds at Peking Airport Monday upon the arrival of the Sudanese leader for an official visit. The New China News Agency reported that President Nimr held talks in Peking with Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien on Tuesday. (AP wirephoto)

MEA's hijacker wanted
£3m for medical treatment

KUWAIT, June 7 (R). — A Lebanese cripple who hijacked a Middle East Airlines jet last Sunday was quoted today as saying his motives were to attract sympathy and get money for medical treatment.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad Ali Abu Khaled, 27, was overpowered by Kuwaiti commandos

after he forced the Boeing 707 on a flight from Beirut to Baghdad to land here.

In identical interviews published in Kuwaiti newspapers the hijacker, from Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, said his legs were paralysed by three bullet wounds in the back he suffered during the Lebanese civil war.

During the hijack, Mr. Abu Khaled demanded a 1.5 million Kuwaiti dinar (£3million) ransom from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. The demand was refused.

Mrs. Carter in Brazil

BRASILIA, June 7 (AFP). — Mrs. Rosalynn Carter arrived in Brazil yesterday afternoon of the fifth leg of a seven-nation Latin American tour on behalf of her husband, U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Mrs. Carter was welcomed at the military airport here by Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, with whom she had an initial meeting at the end of the afternoon. She was scheduled to meet with President Ernesto Geisel and

Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen.

In a brief arrival statement, Mrs. Carter stressed links of friendship and understanding existing between Brazil and the United States.

She said her talks with Brazilian leaders, especially President Geisel, would cover President Carter's position on human rights, respect for the sovereignty of Latin American countries, and trade questions, among others.

Carter administration supports
Concorde's New York test flights

NEW YORK, June 7 (R). — The Carter administration has urged a U.S. Appeals Court to allow test flights into Kennedy Airport of the Anglo-French Concorde airliner.

But in its 27-page court brief filed yesterday the government

backed away from the key argument used by supporters of the supersonic aircraft and a lower court ruling in Concorde's favour. It agreed that it did not have the power to force trial flights into New York's main airport.

It told the court that the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy, had been "unfair, dilatory, arbitrary and unreasonable" in delaying for months a decision on whether to approve Concorde flights by Air France and British Airways.

But it agreed with the agency that the original government order allowing such flights did not pre-empt port authority powers to decide what planes could use the airport.

This is one of the main points at issue in the case. Which has been raging since the previous administration, in February last year, approved 16 months of test flights into Kennedy and Washington's Dulles Airport.

Concorde has been flying into Dulles for about a year but flights into Kennedy have been held up by opposition legal action which is certain to end up in the Supreme Court.

But the government brief —

despite its concession to the port authority's power, which also undercut part of the lower court ruling last month — blamed the airport agency for the way it handled the whole matter.

"The port authority's act (in denying Concorde a here) has... deprived the States of... important, fits, the most significant, the goodwill of our all would flow from a fair the Concorde," it said.

Of the delay in reaching a final decision on tests, the government said:

"We believe this constitutes unreasonable, arbitrary act by the airport proprietor, as may be sufficient grounds for striking down the ban against the aircraft," it said.

The port authority and lawyers for Air France and British Airways, operators of the Concorde, all declined comment on the brief.

They said, in separate statements, that their lawyers were now studying it to decide whether or not to answer it — move they must make by midday, local time, on Wednesday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* WASHINGTON, June 7 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expects to visit China in the second half of August, the State Department said yesterday. Spokesman Hodding Carter said exact dates had not yet been worked out and he could not say what other countries would be visited. The last top American official to visit Peking was President Ford in December 1975.

* MOSCOW, June 7 (AFP). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud conferred with Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev today at the Kremlin. Just before the talks, Mr. Brezhnev dodged a question from a French newspaper asking if Mr. Brezhnev will visit France as "head of state" when he goes there later this year. He plugged his ears with his hands and made a face, seemingly amused. "I did not hear the question," he answered. Observers expect that Mr. Brezhnev will replace Mr. Nikolai Podgorny as Soviet President now that the latter has been dropped from the Politburo.

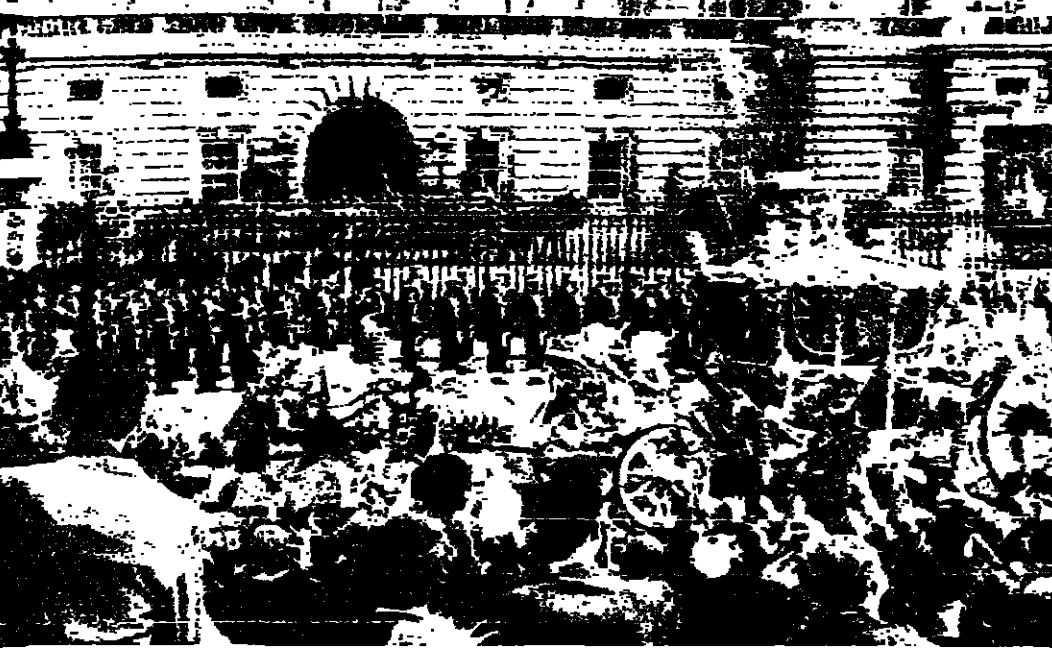
* MOSCOW, June 7 (R). — A strong earthquake in Soviet Central Asia last week caused serious damage in parts of Kirghizia Republic, Tass news agency reported today. The Tass report was the first official indication that the earthquake, which resulted in force seven on the Soviet scale — a "very strong" rating — its epicentre, had affected Kirghizia. No mention was made of casualties but Tass said that medical squads and medicines had been sent to the distressed areas.

* PEKING, June 7 (AFP). — China today strongly condemned the newly-drafted Soviet constitution as a "cynical betrayal of Marxism-Leninism." The People's Daily lashed out in a brief commentary against what it called "the abandonment of the concept of the Soviet Union as a 'dictatorship of the proletariat' in favour of a 'country of the whole people' in the proposed constitution."

* TEL AVIV, June 7 (R). — Israel has sent its third protest to the United Nations in two weeks, accusing Egypt of violating the interim agreement on the Sinai, officials said yesterday. The claim the new complaint followed a special check by U.N. observers who "found that Egypt was still holding more soldiers and equipment" on the demilitarised zone along the Suez Canal than permitted in the 1975 agreement between the two countries.

* WASHINGTON, June 7 (AFP). — The last two Watergate defendants, Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. H.R. Haldeman, having out of possible appeals will go to prison on June 22 more than two years after originally being sentenced. Yesterday Federal Court Judge John Sirica, who sentenced them to between two and-a-half to eight years for obstruction of justice by trying to cover-up the now infamous Watergate break-in, gave them a final two-week delay to settle their affairs before starting their sentences.

* WASHINGTON, June 7 (R). — The Carter administration concerned about the Soviet Union's big civil defence effort has begun discussions of the issue with the Russians. A White House official said yesterday, Mr. David Aaron, Deputy Director of the National Security Council, said the Soviet Union had used a U.S. proposal during recent arms talks to discuss possible limitation of civil defence efforts.



QUEEN'S PROCESSION — The state coach carrying Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, and her husband Prince Philip, travels between ranks of soldiers and sailors, and the cheering crowd, outside London's Buckingham Palace Tuesday enroute to St. Paul's Cathedral for a thanksgiving service for the Queen's silver jubilee. (AP wirephoto)

London cheers Queen's procession

LONDON, June 7 (Agencies). — The British forgot their economic troubles and their imperial decline today and turned out in hundreds of thousands to roar approval at Queen Elizabeth II riding in procession to celebrate her silver jubilee.

It was as if London, for a moment, was still the centre of a vast power, with cathedral bells pealing and the crowds enjoying a standard of ceremonial splendour generally accepted as unmatched in the world.

The 51-year-old monarch rode in a golden state coach as bands crashed out the Royal Salute and horseguards clattered by in plumed helmets and breastplates.

Fanfares of trumpets rang out from galleries high in the dome of St. Paul's where the Queen and her family, watched by Commonwealth leaders, ambassadors and President Jimmy Carter's son Chip, went to a thanksgiving service marking her 25 years of reign.

In her speech to the Commonwealth in celebration of her silver jubilee, the Queen said: "It is easy enough to define what the Commonwealth is not. Indeed, this is quite a popular pastime. But from my own experience I know something of what it is. It is like an iceberg, except that it is not cold. The tip is represented by the occasional meetings of the heads of government and by the Commonwealth secretariat, but nine-tenths of the Commonwealth activity takes place continuously beneath the sur-

face, and unseen. Cultural activities, professional, scientific, educational and economic bodies have between them created a network of contacts within the Commonwealth which are full of life and much valued," the Queen said.

Although the monarchy has been criticised by some groups here during the jubilee preparations as an "expensive anachronism", the Queen showed that she commands an enormous groundswell of affection among ordinary people.

The centre of London these days is filled with foreign visitors as Britain enjoys an unprecedented tourist boom, but for the jubilee celebrations an estimated 2.5 million Britons invaded the capital from the countryside.

People camped out in doorways and alleys, huddled in blankets and drank tea from flasks during a cold and rainy night, to ensure a good view this morning.

In contrast to the uniformed dignitaries around her, and her own son Charles, who wore the sash and bearskin of a Guards officer, the Queen was dressed in a pink coat and hat as if attending a family summer wedding.

Last night the main week of the jubilee year got off to an informal start.

The Queen, wearing a headscarf and country-style suit, and laughing as she was bumped over the rough ground in a Land Rover, was driven in a torchlight procession through the parklands of Windsor Castle, on the western outskirts of London.

On a hill in the park, close by a statue of her ancestor Ge-

orge III, she lit the first of a network of bonfires. Watchers lit other bonfires on surrounding hills as soon as they saw the first flames.

Sadat thankful that Podgorny was sacked

CAIRO, June 7 (R). — President Anwar Sadat expressed satisfaction yesterday over the Kremlin's action in removing President Nikolai Podgorny from the ruling Politburo.

He accused the Soviet president of having insulted the Egyptian army.

The official Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Mr. Sadat as saying: "I thank God the Soviet leaders discovered the reality of this man and removed him from power."

The Egyptian leader, speaking to men of the Third Army during a visit to Suez, said he had refused a request by Mr. Podgorny to come to Egypt four months before the 1973 October war.

Mr. Sadat said that on June 5, 1973, the Soviet ambassador telephoned him with a message from the Kremlin that President Podgorny wanted to visit Egypt six days later.

"I said I am not ready to receive a man who defamed the Egyptian army and Arab forces," MENA quoted President Sadat as saying.

"I will not receive him on Egyptian soil whatever the case may be. Now the Soviets themselves have realised what sort of man he is."

President Sadat did not specify what Mr. Podgorny had said about the Egyptian armed forces. His speech was delivered three days before Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy is due to fly to Moscow for talks designed to improve relations between the two countries.

In his speech President Sadat said he opposed any return to political life by leaders of Egypt's biggest party under the monarchy which was overthrown in 1952.

"These same politicians who are trying to come back to political life... deceived us 25 years ago," he said.

The president was referring to reports that the once-dominant Al Wafd Party, dissolved in 1952 after King Farouk was toppled, would be formed again under the leadership of Mr. Fouad Serageddin, a former minister.

The clock hands cannot go back," Mr. Sadat declared.

Recalling the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt in 1956, Mr. Sadat said the old-style politicians had prepared a memorandum asking President Nasser to resign and offering to form a government which would "surrender Egypt to Britain."

A new law permitting a multi-party system in Egypt is being debated by the Egyptian People's Assembly.

In recent press interviews Mr. Serageddin announced that he plans to form a party which would include former leaders of Al Wafd.

Mr. Serageddin, a former landlord from a rich family in Egypt, was a prominent member of the party. He held ministerial posts when the party was in power.

Addressing the old politicians, President Sadat said: "You should live with our people, their new revolution."

"I will not permit the old politicians to exploit the 25 years of our people's struggle."

In a separate development, it was announced in London yesterday that Brig. Ahmad Shawqi, a member of the Egyptian Revolutionary Council which overthrew King Farouk, died in a London hospital yesterday at the age of 69.

His son, Mr. Mahmoud Shawqi, told Reuters that his father had arrived in Britain six weeks ago for medical treatment. He successfully underwent a heart operation but there were later complications and he died in London's Charing Cross Hospital.

Brig. Shawqi, a close colleague of former President Gamal Abdul Nasser and President Sadat, had played a leading part in the military coup which led to Gen. Nanguib becoming Egyptian leader. He was a former commander of the Cairo Garrison.

SADAT TO VISIT TOKYO

TOKYO, June 7 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has told a group of Japanese journalists in Egypt that he plans to visit Tokyo in October or November, the national daily Asahi Shimbun reported today.

The paper said in a report from a correspondent that President Sadat yesterday told the journalists, who were visiting a Japanese ship helping to widen the Suez Canal, he wanted to expand cooperation between the two countries.

Answering reporters' questions, the Egyptian leader said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter would send Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Middle East to make concrete plans for a reconvened Geneva peace conference after meeting Israel's new prime minister, the paper reported.

In 1975 Yugoslav Premier Dzemal Bijedic also visited Peking and, following up this high-level delegation visit, the Chinese replied, just a few weeks ago, with the visit by Mr. Sai Fu-din's delegation. It seems it was during this latter encounter at the top level that details of Marshal Tito's August visit to Peking were worked out.

3,000 political prisoners
in Yugoslavia, exiles say

STOCKHOLM, June 7 (AFP). — Two exiled Croatian intellectuals charged here yesterday that Yugoslavia has about 3,000 political prisoners instead of 502 as stated by the authorities.

The total is rising with many subjected to torture, the two added.

Mr. Mirko Vidovic and Mr. Bruno Busic, released from the Stara Gradiska camp following international pressure and now living respectively in France and Britain, added at a press conference that a small number of prisoner will benefit from a promised June 15 amnesty.

The amnesty would coincide with a Conference on European Cooperation and Security in Belgrade, they said. Those to be freed would include the writer Mihaljo Mihajlov.

Mr. Vidovic and Mr. Busic said political prosecutions in Yugoslavia affected everyone, and prisoners included nationalists, liberals and supporters of both East and West.

Torture was physical as well as mental, and methods included electric shocks and blows to the kidneys and sides, they said. A total of 26 various political activities could bring the death penalty, they added.

Mr. Vidovic said three people he knew had been executed in the Stara Gradiska camp where guards were former criminals with swastikas tattooed on their chests.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا صديقنا"